TRACT NO. III.

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THE ATTITUDE OF NATIONAL PARTIES

IN RESPECT TO A PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Among the questions affecting the material progress of this country, it is difficult to conceive of any, more conspicuous than those which relate to the furnishing of national aid to the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, and to the termini and location of such a road. The proposed work is gigantic, and its consequences, in ontrolling the course of population and trade,

In proportion to the importance of the subject, is the importance of exhibiting the attitude towards a Pacific railroad, of the two parties

which divide the country.

The Pacific railroad question occupied the chief attention of the Senate, during the first part of

the late session of Congress. The debates were protracted and the votes numerous. It does not me within the range of the present paper, to exhibit these debates and votes in minute detail, nor is it necessary to do so, in order to understand the general course and purposes of the two parties upon this subject.

The original Pacific railroad bill, which was

the foundation of the debates and proceedings in the Senate, and which had been agreed upon by a select committee, provided for national aid, chiefly in the form of land grants, for a road commencing at some point between the mouth of the Sioux river and the mouth of the Kansas river. and terminating at San Francisco. On the face of the bill, and looking merely to the two termini named in it, what was contemplated was a Central road. Indeed, it may be admitted, that no road, not central in its location, would be likely to be actually constructed between San Francisco and a point on the Missouri river lim-

If therefore, the proposed national aid had the centrality of the intermediate location might But this was not the condition upon which the bill proposed to give national aid to the work, and from the nature of the case, could not be. The precise ground upon which national aid was solicited, was, that the work was beyond the range of private enterprise and private means. was to deny national aid altogether. What was necessary, and what was admitted on all hands to be indispensable, waz, that national aid should be afforded as the work progressed; so much land, or so much money, or both, for so many miles of road constructed. Hence it was, that the bill reported to the Senate by the select committee, really determined nothing beyond the starting point of the road. That was limited between the months of the Sioux and the Kansas, but all beyond that was at the discretion of the contractors. They might pursue a Central route, or they might follow a diagonal line down to the thirty-second parallel of latitude, looking to San Diego, or Guaymas, as a Pacific terminus. In either event, they would receive the whole benefit of the provisions secured to them by the bill, It was of no consequence, that the bill, on the face of it, seemed to contemplate a road to San of Kentucky and Mr. Green of Missouri. terms of the bill, tending to insure such a result. nowhere, in any one of the sections of it, was any security provided for the construction of a the bill not only left as unrestricted discretion

which was not towards San Francisco, and which valuable land grants. Beyond any reasonable the framing of the bill, represent a political and route to the Parific Ocean.
It is not necessary, and indeed is often worse

ther as set out in what are called platforms, as a Wade, and Wilson-31. means of determining what they will do if intrusted with power. In the ordinary concerns of life, whoever should judge the intentions of others solely from their declarations, and act upon a judgment so formed, would be set down as a madman. In private affairs, we judge of the Wright-25.

is certain that the free States must desire one the policy of all the slave States, desire a Pacific

In this case, the conduct of parties has been exactly in accordance with the policy which would have been anticipated from a c tion of their geographical interests. The Repub fican party, which represents the free States, pronounced distinctly for a Central Pacific rail-road, in their platform adopted at Philadelphia in 1856. In so pronouncing, it only gave expression in words to a policy which was inevitable, and which can never be altered so far as that party is concerned. The Democratic party, on the other hand, has been for a Southern Pacific road from the first, and must so continue, because | Toombs, and Ward-17. control it. Two successive Administrations at Washington, representing that party, have de-

roted their whole energies to fixing the Pacific railroad upon a Southern route. The Gadsden millions of dollars, was for that admitted purpose, and the policy which then controlled Gen. Pierce, has since controlled Mr. Buchanan in es-tablishing the overland wagon mail to the Paby a clear usurpation of power not conferred upon him by law. Indeed, there is abundant reason for believing that the present President of to the South than was contemplated at the period of the Gadsden Purchase, and that the obtaining

in those further acquisitions of territory

That committee, in the composition of the majority of it, represented the Democratic party. The chairman of it, Mr. Gwin, although nominally a Californian, was of the extreme South in his origin and associations, and according to a belief, which, if ill-founded, was, at any rate, genporary, political ones, and was looking to a removal from the State, so soon as these interests should terminate. Another Democratic member of the committee from the free States, Mr. Douglas, was under a heavy suspicion of being in the est of the South, from a variety of motives well understood and not necessary to be detailed here. The constitution of the committee was, in short, such, that precisely such a bill was ex-

road. A bill of that character, it was obvious, could not be carried through either branch of Congress; certainly not through the House, where the majority from the free States is large. Congress; certainly not through the House, where the majority from the free States is large. If the object could be effected at all, it must be year at any place of works of internal important to the object could be effected at all, it must be year at any place of works of internal important to the object could be effected at all, it must be year at any place of works of internal important to the object could be effected at all, it must be year at any place of works of internal important to the first that of the presence and any words, for a facility of the object could be effected at all, it must be the power object to the United States, and the object could be effected at all, it must be by startagen; by a bill which should say one thing, and mean another. A direct vote, in so many words, for a facility of the object could be effected at all, it must be the power object to the United States is large. The works of internal important to the first that of the United States is the power of the United States is the power of the United States is the power of the United States, in the United States is the power of the United States, in the United States is the power of the United States, in whom the power at many that places of works of the United States, in the United States and out of the definition in Mrs. Pierce's appropriate money for works of the United States, and your Northern ends and by the wempath in their shably of the united States, and the united States, and the united States, and the united States, and your Northern design the power objections in Mrs. Pierce's Account of the United States, and t

pected from it, as was in fact reported.

parent doubts.

For real doubts there was no room left, after.

On the 14th of January, two votes were taken; one upon an amendment proposed by Mr. Wil-son, to limit the route of the railroad between the 34th and 43d parallels of latitude, and one upon a proposition by Mr. Harlan, to amend Mr. Wilson's amendment, so as to limit the reute between the 37th and 43d parallels.

The vote upon Mr. Harlan's proposition was taken first, and resulted as follows, the Republican Senators being indicated by italics: YEAS - Messrs. Allen, Broderick, Cameron nden, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Jones, King, Pagh, Simmons, Trumbull, and Wade-19.

Nays-Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, Ward, Wilson,

Wright, and Yulee—35.

The vote upon Mr. Wilson's amendment resulted as follows: YEAS - Messrs. Bates, Broderick, Cameron Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessen len, Foster, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Polk, Pagh, Sehastian, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson-23.

NAYS-Messis. Bell, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ar-kansas, Kennedy, Mallory, Pearce, Reid, Rice, eward, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky

Toombs, Ward, and Wright-31. It will thus be seen, that the Republican Senators, with two exceptions, voted to keep th railroad north of the 37th parallel, and that, fail ing in that, they voted afterwards, with one ex-ception, to keep it north of the 34th parallel, but that both amendments were voted down by the

Democratic majority. umistakable declaration that a railroad to San ited between the mouths of the Kansas and the Francisco was not intended, since nobody could suppose that a railroad carried below the 34th parallel, could be so carried with any purpose o been made contingent upon the completion of a road between such a point and San Francisco, leave to contractors the discretion to go below the 34th parallel, and as far below as they saw have been regarded as substantially secured. fit, could only be done from a purpose to seek some terminus upon the Pacific far to the south

of San Francisco.
Four days afterwards, on the 18th of January to put an end to all doubt that the Democrat managers did not intend a railroad terminating at San Francisco, a vote was taken upon a prop osition of Mr. Ward, one of the Senators fr Texas, to amend the bill so as to substitute some eligible point," as the Pacific terminus, instead

The following was the vote upon that propos YEAS-Messrs, Bates, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitz-Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee Mallory, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Thom-

son of New Jersey, Toombs, and Ward-24. Navs-Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Bright, Broderick Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Diron, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Hale, Harton, King, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Shields, Saumons, Stuart, Trambull, Wade, Wilson, and Wright-30.

Of the twenty-five slave-State Senators voting upon this proposition, twenty-three voted in the affirmative, the exceptions being Mr. Crittenden That the same Senate, which had voted down

a proposition to confine the road to a Central route, should also have voted down a proposition to strike out San Francisco as the Pacific term road to that point, or even towards it. In fact, to do directly, what they were willing enough to do indirectly. The Senators referred to, could taken, but offered them a bounty to take a route upon the face of the bill, that San Francisco wa ot intended as the Pacific terminus, although would never terminate there. It was by the they were willing to give to the President such had any power under the Constitution to appropriate diagonal line, running down to the thirty-second a discretion, in making the contract for the road, parallel of latitude, that the contractors would as would certainly throw it upon a line termina-

Reverting now to the proceedings in the Sen ate on the 14th of January, the rejection of the question, it was this diagonal line which was amendments of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hale, limit ing the road to a Central route, was followed by for the road to be made by the President should be valid, until it had first been submitted to, and approved by, Congress. This proposition was

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bell, Benjamin Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittender Dixon, Doolittle, Dauglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fos ter, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Horlan, It is not necessary, and indeed is often worse than useless, to resort to the declarations of par-

> Navs-Messrs, Bigler, Brown, Chesnut, Cla Cliugman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Gwin Houston, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Polk, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Ward, and

The Republican Senators, with two exceptions act business, by considering their position and their interests. The same rules hold good in Seward voted against it. They were both memvoted for the proposition. Messrs. Foot and bers of the select committee which reported the are of little consequence at the best, and of none | bill, and it is said, and may easily be presumed at all, when at variance with known intentions and fixed interests.

were embarrassed by an agreement made in committee to support the bill in the form in which

t was reported.

To have given the President final power to lose a contract, would have fixed the road upon an Francisco. They must desire it, because it the extreme Southern route, which Mr. Buchar cause it harmonizes with their political views | ed. He would have fixed the railroad there. by expanding population in their own temperate he had already fixed the wagon mail there latitude, and of a cast of civilization substantially | Being made, by the bill, the judge of what con like their own. It is equally certain that the States upon the Gulf of Mexico, which control ted States, he was to be the absolute master or

railroad as far as possible to the South, and to
serminate at San Diego, at Guaymas or at MaSenate upon the route of the road, and upon its termination upon the Pacific.

Castern terminus of the road. aken upon an amendment moved by Mr. Polk of Missouri, to strike out the limit between the parallels of latitude.

The following was the vote: YEAS - Messrs, Allen, Bates, Clay, Davis, Fitz-patrick, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Kennedy, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart,

Nays-Messrs, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Cha dler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hali Hammond, Horlan, Jones, King, Mason, Rice Seward, Emmons, Thompson of Kentucky, Trus. bull, Wade, Wilson, and Wright-29. On the 26th of January, the question

taken upon another amendment moved by Mr. Polk of Missouri, to strike out the limit between the mouths of the Sioux and Kansas, and to give a range on the western boundary of Arkansas Missouri, and Iowa, between the 34th and 42d | Senators, Southern in heart and interest, although parallels of latitude.

The following was the vote: YEAS-Messrs. Bates, Bell, Brown, Clingman Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Mason, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Thomson of New Jersey of a route for such a railroad is a leading object | Toombs, and Ward-18.

NAYS-Messrs. Allen, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright Mexico which he is known to favor.

Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Chesnut, Collar Mer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durwill explain the views which were entertained in kee, Festenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin the Senate, upon the presentation of the railroad | Harlan, Jones, Kennedy, King, Pearce, Pugh Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Trumba

upon a motion of Mr. Pugh, that the proposed grants of land and money be limited to so much | propof the road as should extend to the Eastern and 43d parallels, or, at any rate, within the 34th boundary of California, so that no aid should be and 43d parallels, Mr. Douglas said. of the road as should extend to the Eastern eral, had no interests in California beyond tem- given to the road within the limits of the State of California :

YEAS - Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Benjam Brown, Chesnut, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson Johnson of Tennessee, Mason, Pearce. Pugh Reid, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Toombs

NAVS — Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Decon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy. Nobody anticipated a bill, which, in terms, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kenned should have provided for a Southern Pacific rail- King, Polk, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Wade, and

based upon a construction of the Constitution of the United States, denying to Congress the power

WASHINGTON, D. C. which might be a matter of dispute god appoint and a Senator from boundary of California, must be constructed at 1 California may justly fear it; but a man record least seven hundred miles within the limits of the votes upon the amendments proposed to the that State, and for that great distance without bill. one dollar's assistance from the National Treasury, if the Democratic Senators were able to enforce the constitutional theory which they main-

> On the same 26th of January, votes were taken Mississippi.

grants for a Northern and Southern road. It

art, Wade, and Wilson-13.

NAYS-Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright Broderick, Brown, Chesnut, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Gwin Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Se-Shields, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Trumbull, and Ward-32.

The vote upon Mr. Davis's substitute was as

YEAS-Messrs. Bell, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Houston, Hupter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, and Ward-18 Navs-Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Bigler, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Chesnut, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan Kennedy, King, Polk, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson-

The vote muon the final passage of the hill was acquire new regions southward. taken on the 27th of January, and with the fol-

las, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Han Trumbull, Wade, Ward, and Wilson-31.

Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Kong Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Reid, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, and Yulee-20, Thus, upon the final passage of the bill, the Republican Senators, with a single exception, upported it, while a large majority of the Southern and Democratic Senators opposed it.

As thus finally passed, the bill only provided or a contract for the road, to be submitted to Congress. This was the most efficient form, in-

possible to pass the bill at all. The Democratic ajority had refused to limit the road to a Central route, and without that limitation, the Retool of the South.

ators, Mr. Polk of Missouri and Mr. Sebastian of according to his statement, and he ought Arkansas, representing States deeply interested know, was this: an Indian was taken to son

Thus on the 18th of January, Mr. Reid of North Carolina "protested against this whole scheme of o Pacific railroad," while Mr. Iverson of Georgia nessee spoke at large against it on the 25th of false returns, if such became necessary, argued against the constitutional power of Con-gress to appropriate money for a Pacific rail-Sibley, and company, immediately

structed, so long as they can prevent it by po-litical tactics. It is easy enough to construe the road. No lack of constitutional power is now

It is the geography of the continent and the for an indefinite period, except by the strong arm of national power. The shorter lines between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific may possibly rate, such expectations are known to be enter-tained at the South. Texas, rapidly populating, able Pacific ports. Relying upon this geographical feature, the Southern politicians discover a set themselves up again for honest Democrats want of constitutional power to appropriate money, the disposition of which they cannot control. They do not fail to see, what is so easily reference to to be seen, that their only hope of securing their mouths of the Sioux and the Kansas, and to objects, is to defeat any national aid whatever to give the whole range between the 32d and 49th a Pacific railroad. At an earlier period in the oring to persuade the country, and perhaps really persuaded themselves, that the Central and Northern routes were physically impracticable, they were, some of them, better disposed to advocate national aid for a Pacific roud. But they are,

to-day, nearly unanimous against it, and will soon be altogether so.
It was in the power of the Senators from the so amended the Pacific railroad bill as to have fixed it beyond a peradventure upon a Central route, and to have passed it in that form. But the Senators from the free States did not act unitedly. look more to a Southern political connection, than to their own constituencies. It was these of proposition tending to secure a centrality of location to the Pacific railroad. Two of them, Mr. Pagh of Ohio and Mr. Ritch, did not hesitate to support the project of Mr. Davis of Mississippi, imiting the money grant to ten millions of do upon the line shortest within the National Ter ries, that is to say, the El Paso line. Still another of them, Mr. Douglas, did not scruple, in debate, to manifest his preference for a road to

"The bill, as it now stands, provides that the starting point shall be on the Missouri river, between the mouths of the Big Sioux and Kansas direct and eligible route to Ban Erancisco, in the with that provision as it stands? Is there a Northern man, is there a Central man, who is not willing that the road shall start between these points on the Missouri river, and then pursue the most eligible route to San Francisco? I think it fair to the North, to the Centre, and to the South. Some are afraid that, after it starts or the Missouri river, it will bend southward, and get into the valley of the Rio Grande, and perorm a very great circuit before finding its way to San Francisco. Sir, if it should take that

California may justly fear it; but a man repre-senting the great Lakes has no cause for such apprehensions. If it shall be diverged to Guay-mas, it will be a straight line from the Lakes to the Gulf of California. That would draw the whole trade of the mines of Mexico to the Lakes and to the Northern cities."

In what he said on the 12th of January, Mr. upon two substitutes for the whole bill, offered Douglas did not wholly give up the shallow prey Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts and by Mr. Davis tence, that a road, after running down six degrees of latitude "into the valley of the Rio Mr. Wilson's substitute provided for land and money grants for a Central road, and for land grants for a Northern and Southern road. It day, however, he drops that mask, and, as the was rejected by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Clark, Dizon, Foot,
Hale, Harlan, King, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Stuupon " a straight line from the Lakes to the Gulf of Upon a review of the whole case, it is most

abundantly manifest, that a railroad to the Pacific, upon a Central route, has nothing to hope from a party controlled by the Southern States, acting as those States do, in public affairs, under impulses originating in the Gulf States. It Mr. Davis's substitute provided for land grants for a single road, so many sections for each mile looking either to the history of the question, or of road, but for a fixed money grant of ten millions of dollars, without reference to the number different view of it, is only the paltry subterfuge of miles, and confined the grants to the road to of demagogues, who seek to retain local power be built in the Territories, outside of the limits of States. The great feature of this substitute was the fixed money grant, which would force the road upon a line which should be the shortest meaning, and of no consequence, however sinacross the National Territories, or, in other words, cere, because a President has no power indeon the Texas line from El Paso to the Colorado. | pendently of the party which elects and sustains Mr. Davis explained the object of his substitute him. Such deceptions cannot be much longer with his usual frankness, although it needed no successful. The States of Missouri and California are too vitally interested, to permit themselves to be permanently deluded, in respect to the political power to which they must look for the construction of a road which shall connect

This question of a Central Pacific road, is closely connected with, and directly affects, other pending and pressing issues of public policy.

The true interests of the country require, that we should first occupy the magnificent possessions we already have upon the Pacific, running up to the 49th parallel, and fill up the immente space which intervenes between those possesns and the valley of the Mississippi, before we sound policy for the whole country, but most especially for that Northwestern portion of it, YEAS-Messrs, Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, upon "the Lakes," for which Mr. Douglas assumes Jameron, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Doug- to speak. The people of that region will be most unwise, if they are seduced, by any fancy sketches in, Harlan, Houston, Jones, Kennedy, Polk, Rice, of the "mines of Mexico," into an abandonment Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, of their own Westward path of empire, in order to follow a political leader to the Gulf of Califor-NAYS — Messrs. Bayard, Berjamin, Brown, nia, no part of the shores of which is within the Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Fitzpatrick, Green, jurisdiction of the Union.

St. Louis with the Bay of San Francisco.

MINNESOTA ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Washington correspondent of the Phila delphia Inquirer makes the following interesting revelations in regard to the gross frauds by which the Black Democracy elected a Governor, secured a majority in the Minnesota efficient as it doubtless was, in which it was Legislature, and as a consequence elected two men to the Senate:

" Washington, July 8, 1859 .- A leading publican Senators would not consent to place Democrat in the State of Minnesota being here the absolute power of contracting in the hands some days ago, fell in conversation with of a President, whom they knew to be the facile friend, to whom he revealed the mode of ma ool of the South.

On the final passage of the bill, it was suppracticed at Pembina, in Minnesota, at the ported by only two Southern Democratic Sen- election two years ago. The modus operandi, in the construction of a Pacific railroad. The great body of the Southern Democratic Senators clothes, handed a ticket, and then marched to opposed the bill, and indeed most of them, in the poll, where he deposited the ticket as di the preceding discussions, had declared their rected, unquestioned, and then taken back opposition to any form of national aid to the stripped of his clothes, given a drink of whisky and sent adrift. The clothes were then put upon another, who went through the same pro cess, and so on till the managers thought they had got as many votes as were needed.

"But why all this trouble should have been taken, if the revelations lately made by Governor Gorman are true, I cannot understand manner above related were ignorant of the against the whole project. Mr. Johnson of Ten- fact, that the election was to be carried by

Virginia declared himself against the thing in any form, as he had repeatedly done before. On the presence of sundry gentlemen of both parthe 12th of January, Mr. Brown of Mississippi | ties, in Chatfield, Minnesota. But what he has stated was surmised and charged upon Rice, election took place.

"Rice was the Delegate in Congress from that it was impossible to obtain any assistance out of the National Treasury, for a Southern Pacific railroad, and it was and is only such a railone of its U. S. Senators; of course it behoov ed him to take good care of the election, and endeavor to give his party the power. Alex ander Ramsay, well known in Pennsylvania time, according to the varying objects of the was the Opposition candidate for Governor ommentators. No lack of constitutional power under the new Constitution, and Mr. Sibley was perceived, when ten millions of dollars were the Democratic candidate. By the returns, as paid for Arizona, expressly for a route for a rail- proclaimed by the Democratic Governor, Sam. Medary, Mr. Sibley was elected by a small maperceived, to prevent still other purchases of jority, and the Democrats had a small majority Mexican territory, for railroad routes still farther in the Legislature. But how was this accomplished? Let the leaky Ex-Governor answer. power would be perceived, to prevent grants of Governor Gorman declared, says the Chatmoney for the construction of a road, if the Gulf-State interest had such a numerical majority in own personal knowledge, that the Rice men, Congress, as would enable them to control the headed by Henry M. Rice himself, did, two years ago, in Becker's law office, fix up the plan by means of which the canvass of the distribution of power, which determines these election in 1857 was made. The Governor theories of constitutional construction. A Cenfurther declared that it was known not only to tral road across the breadth of the territory of himself, but to others in and around St. Paul, that the first arrangement of H. M. Rice with the returns defeated Sibley, but that this created such a row in the camp that Rice backed down, and altered the plan, and Sibley was elected by the next arrangement by 249 ma-jority. 'Damn it,' said the Governor, referring to the Democrats present, 'we all know this;

> "The term 'Moccasinites,' here used, has reference to Mr. Rice and Mr. Sibley, who were both formerly Indian traders.

"Now, it will be recollected, that a Mr. James W. Lynde, a Democratic editor in that State, lately threw up his employment, and declared that he would no longer support a party which he knew to be abominably corrupt and profligate, and which resorted to forgeries to carry elections. His declaration is so far confirmatory of the late confessions and revelations of Governor Gorman. But it may be asked, why Governor G. should thus reveal the secrets of his party? What motive had he to do so? Perhaps no particular motive; but the Governor is the last man in the world who should be intrusted with a secret, for it is utterly impossible for him to keep one, even the revelation of it were to hang him. He i

sitting nominally under commissions of election | Man. - The Rochester Democrat of the 8th states that a party of ten fugitive slaves—two men, three women, and five children—stopped States 'shall be delivered up,' and I confess men, three women, and five children—stopped at the Undergrannd Bailroad office in that city on the 7th, and were sent on to Canada by the Ladies Anti-Slavery Society. The party origin- When it is said that a person escaping into ally consisted of twenty persons, but was divided up in Pennsylvania. The Democrat says one of the party was once a free man, born in Pennsylvania-a boatman.

On one of his boating excursions into Maryland, he was arrested at Havre de Grace, and ome Mexican port, rather than a road to San put in jail, and his captain made to pay a fine of \$175 for bringing him into a slave State. The colored man, not being able to pay his fine, a the 12th of January, in reference to the continuous to restrict the road within the 37th was kept in jail some time, and then sold to the highest bidder to pay his jail fees. After remaining in slavery about two years, he instigated this party to run away. The thing was done by one or two escaping at one time, and then concealing themselves in the Blue Ridge rivers; and that the line shall pursue the most mountains until they all got together. The party look rather the worse for wear.

> STREET PREACHING IN ENGLAND. - Lord John Russell, at the anniversary meeting of the London City Mission Society, reported that a clegyman told him that the only way he could reach the hearts and minds of the poorer persons living in the alleys and lanes of Brighte was to go into the middle of the streets; and thus the poorer persons, who did not like to appear at any place of worship in their shabby clothes, put their heads out of the window to

Senator Fessenden, in the course of his speech at the recent Republican State Convention, said:

"The Democracy of the North could not aid in the election of a President who would not prove to be the tool of the slaveholders. Deriving the chief support for his Administration from the South, a Democratic President was necessarily a Pro-Slavery President, and was bound to go the full length demanded by the Southern leaders and masters of the party, be it the African slave trade, slave code for the Territories, or what not. Those who avowed themselves opposed to the extreme Pro-Slavery measures now demanded by the South, and yet continue to vote the Democratic ticket, have most signally failed to show their faith by their The act of voting for a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, as that party is now constituted, is in itself the most Pro-Slavery act a Northern man can do, and all subsequent apologies, explanations, and disavowals, uly betrayed weakness and irresolution on the part of men who see the wrong, but have not conrage enough to resist it.

The Convention adopted the following resolution in reference to the naturalization ques

"That the position of the present Adminis tration in denying protection to the naturalized citizen, alien when beyond the limits of our country, has exposed the hypocrisy of the Democratic profession of especial friendship for Fraught with destruction borrible in nature he foreign-born voters of this nation. The Republicans of Maine hold and here declare that whenever an individual becomes clothed with our national character, be he a native-born or Let the explosion, dreadful as volcanoes, naturalized citizen, an exile driven from his | Heave t'e broad town, with all its wealth and people, early home by political oppression, or an emigrant enticed from it by the hopes of a better ortune for himself and his posterity, he can claim the protection of this Government, and it may respond to that claim without being obliged to explain its conduct to any foreign Power, for it is its duty to make its nationality respected by other nations, and respectable in every quarter of the globe.'

CALIFORNIA.

The Republican State Convention of California met at Sacramento on the 8th June. We have already published the names of the gentlemen nominated by this Convention for Conomit a direct assertion of the right and duty of Congressional intervention for the exclusion of the fourth Monday of this month. Slavery from the Territories ; but negative the Slavery into the Territories, and requires legislation for its support. The resolutions were adopted without discussion or dissent:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS E. D. BAKER. The General Committee upon Resolutions have instructed me to report the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Republican party of the

State of California are now, as formerly, unalterably opposed to the introduction of Slavery into the Territories now free, and will use all ust and constitutional means to prevent it, Resolved, That we repudiate the modern dogma that Slavery exists in all the Territories of the United States by force of the Constitution. and view it as the entering wedge for the en

slavement of free States. [Great applause.]

Resolved, That the intervention of Congress for the extension and protection of Slavery in he Territories, recently announced in Congress leading Democrats as a cardinal element of Democratic faith and practice, is an alarming vidence of the advance in the demands of the slave power, and a gross infraction of popular

rights. [Applause.]
Resolved, That the corruptions and errors of the National Administration demand the the White House. Her influence finally became

country, and particularly the welfare and politiand easy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and while patriotism and philanthrophy, no less than interest, conspire to mpel the National Republican party to facilisuch communication, t'e interest of the party lies in a different direcon, and its entire energies are devoted to other and sectional measures; and it is therefore the deliberate opinion of this Convention hat the dependence of the country for a Pacific Railroad is upon the Republican party, and in no sense upon their opponents. [Ap-

Resolved, That California demands for the Central mail route from St. Joseph, via Pike's Peak, Salt Lake, and Carson Valley, to Placerville, the same protection and encouragement as is extended by Government to the Southern or Butterfield route. [Applause.] Resolved, That we approve of the Homestead Bill, giving a home free of cost to every landess man who will occupy and improve it, great applause;] and also favor Grow's Land Bill, providing by law that none of the public ands shall be sold, except to actual settlers, until the plots of the surveys of these lands shall have been in the Land Office ten years from the time of the survey. [Applause.] Resolved, That we are opposed to any unjust iscrimination against naturalizing citizens which shall require any length of residence

after naturalization before they can vote. [Tremendous cheering and applause.] MR. WEBSTER ON THE FUGITIVE

The following is an extract from Mr. Webster's speech delivered on 7th March, 1850, in the United States Senate. - Works, vol. 5, page

* * * "But I will allude to other com-

plaints of the South, and especially to one which has, in my opinion, just foundation; and that is, that there has been found at the North, among individuals and among legislators, a disinclination to perform fully their constitutional duties in regard to the return of persons bound to service who have escaped into the free States. In that respect, the South, in my judgment, is right, and the North is wrong. Every member of every Northern Legislature is bound by oath, like every other officer in the country, to support the Constitution of the United States; and the article of the Constitution* which says to these States that they shall deliver up fugi-tives from service is as binding in honor and his duty in any Legislature who sets himself to find excuses, evasions, escapes from this constitutional obligation. I have always thought that the Constitution addressed itself to the Legislatures of the States or to the States themselves. another State, and coming therefore within the jurisdiction of that State, should be delivered up, it seems to me the import of the clause is, that the State itself, in obedience to the Consti-tution, shall cause him to be delivered up. cial decisions. As it now stands, the business of seeing that these fugitives are delivered up resides in the power of Congress and the national judicature, and my friend at the head of the Judiciary Committee† has a bill on the subject, which, with some amendments to it, I propose to support, with all its provisions, to the fullest extent."

Gen. Pierce expects to return home next

The following Lyric was to the American Revolution what the Marsellaise was to the French. It was written by Rev. Nathaniel Niles, in Norwich, Connecticut, in October,

THE AMERICAN HERO.

Why should vain mortals tremble at the sight of Death and Destruction in the field of battle Sounding with death groans

And we must all bow to the king of terrors : Nor am I anxious, if I am prepared, What shape he comes in

Bids us be quiet under all His dealings, Never repining, but forever praising Then to the wisdom of my Lord and Master

Torturing eti er.

I will commit all that I have or wish for ; Sweetly as babes sleep will I give my life up, When called to vield it Now, Mars, I dure thee, cled in smoky pillars

Bursting from bomb shells, roaring from the caunon

Rattling in grape-shot like a storm of heilstones,

Whilst hostile hearts quick palpitute for havoe, Let slip your blood-hound -- ay, your British lions-As Death undaun'ed, nimble us the whit wind,

Fraught with destruction horrible in nature; Then, with your sails filled by a storm of vengeance From the dire caverns made by ghostly miners.

Quick to destruction. Still shall the lanner of the King of Heaven Never advance where I'a afraid to follow War, I defy thee!

FROM OREGON.

ASTORIA, July 7, 1859. To the Editor of the National Era:

We have had an extra session of the Legis lature, to enable us to put our State Government in operation a little better, and to elect a J. S. Senator. The candidates were numerous The leaders of the Administration party were called out, and exerted themselves to the very gress and State officers. The following resolu- utmost to have their party unite on some one; tions were adopted. It will be seen that they but it was all of no use. They have adjourned and old Joe will have to stand alone in the Senate. Our election has been put off until It is believed by nearly all that our candidate,

contrary doctrine, that the Constitution carries David Logan, will be elected; and so strongly are the leaders of the Sham Democracy im pressed with the idea, that Smith and Lane have taken the stump for Stout, their candi-

One word about our party. I see no reason why we should disband, but it seems to me that we have every reason in the world to keep it up; and when the time comes, put a good old, tried friend of the cause in nomination President, and it appears to me that nothing can prevent his election. If things work to our advantage during the next year, as they have the past, I would not be surprised if Oregon would go for a Republican for President.

GENERAL JACKSON AND MRS. EATON The following card from Amos Kendall ap-

pears in Harper's Weekly : In your Weekly of the 25th instant, I observe an article headed "Mrs. Eaton and General Jackson," of which the following is an extract,

admitted abilities,) General Eaton was appointed to a place in the Cabinet, and the lady became soon after a sort of semi-official lady of ies. The old General became her partisan, and he went so far as to make it a party measure, that Mrs. Eaton should receive the most marked attention from all who came to the who were dependent upon him for office. As | Have you seen it? a general thing, the wives of the members of the Cabinet, who were especially expected to treat Mrs. Eaton with attention, performed their allotted task with apparent sincerity at least; but Mrs. Calhoun would not and did

Calhoun into the opposition, and absolutely changed the character of the Democratic This article does General Jackson great justice, and is inaccurate in many particulars,

not conform to the 'usage,' and from this little

incident arose circumstances which finally

broke up the General's Cabinet, drove Mr.

1. It was the personal friendship between General Jackson and Major Eaton which secured to the latter a place in the Cabinet. 2. Mrs. Eaton never had any position in the White House. The lady of the house was Mrs. Donelson, wife of Major Donelson, the President's private secretary.

3. General Jackson never required, as "party measure" or otherwise, that any one should pay "marked attention," or any atten-tion, to Mrs. Eaton. Neither the lady of his own house, nor one of the ladies of his Cabinet officers, with a single exception, ever visited her. It is true that the General, believing that the tales circulated about Mrs. Eaton were utterly false, and deploring the ill-feeling produced among his advisers by family alienations, attempted to satisfy them that those tales were groundless, but in no instance did he require that any one, not even his private secretary, nor the ladies of his own household, should as sociate with Mrs. Eaton, or pay her any atten-

4. General Jackson was not alone in the belief that this family difficulty was fostered by political aspirants for the purpose of breaking up a Cabinet which was not so constituted to promote their views upon the succession. But the breach between him and Mr. Calhoun was wholly independent of these petty feuds, and would doubtless have occurred had Mrs. Eaton never existed. It grew out of a course of events dating back as far as 1818, but not fully developed until 1831.

The brick story with which your article cludes is believed to have no relation to Mrs. Eaton, though it has this foundation, that when a hot brick was urgently required for one of his own family, he promptly loosened one with the tongs from the throat of the chimney, and sent it to the physician. Such is my recollection of an incident mentioned at the time as illustrating the promptitude of General Jackson's mind in meeting emergencies. accuracies of your article are doubtless at tributable to impressions made by newspaper misrepresentations during General Jackson's Administration, and I doubt not you will be as desirous as I am, that justice shall be done to his memory by their correction. With high AMOS KENDALL.

A MILLION OF BUFFALO .- Horace Greeley writing from the plains, makes the following estimate of the number of buffalo:

that the State itself, in obedience to the Constitution, shall cause him to be delivered up.

THAT IS MY JUDGMENT. I have always entertained that opinion, and I entertain it now. But when the subject, some years ago, was before the Supreme Court of the United States, the majority of the judges held that the power to cause fagitives from service to be delivered up, cause fagitives from service to be delivered up, cause fagitives from service to be delivered up, cause fagitives from service to be delivered up.

"What strikes the stranger with most amazement, is their immense numbers. I know a million is a great many, but I am confident we saw that number yesterday. Certainly, all we saw that number yesterday. Certainly, all we saw that number yesterday. Certainly, all we saw could not have stood on ten square miles on ground. Often the country for miles on gitter hand seemed quite black with them. The soil is rich, and well matted with their favorite greats. Yet it is all, except a very little "What strikes the stranger with most amaze was a power to be exercised under the authority favorite grass. Yet it is all, except a very little of this Government. I do not know, on the on the creek bottoms, near to timber, eaten whole, that it may not have been a fortunate down like an over-taxed sheep pasture in a dry decision. My habit is, to respect the result of judicial deliberations and the solemnity of judimore than one hundred miles in width since we first struck them, and that for most of this distance the buffalo have been constantly in sight, and that they continue for some twenty miles further on—this being the breadth of haps a thousand miles, and you have some approach to an idea of their countless millions. I doubt whether the domesticated horned cattle of the United States equal the numbers, while they must fall considerably short in weight of these wild ones."

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August, 1857.
Citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries thable to serious succeivenations, if unprovided with suthentic proof of their national character. Their bestafeguard is a passport from this Department, cerufying the beater to be a citizen of the United States. is sometimes difficult, if not impracticable, to procure proof of hits fact in a foreign country.

Certificates of citizenship or passports issued by State authorities, or by Judicial or Municipal functionaries of the United States, are not recognised by the officers of foreign Governments; and by the twenty-third section of the act of Congress approved on the 18th of August issi, it is made penal for such authorities and functionaries to issue such onservorts.

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N O one remedy is louder called for by the necession of the American people than a sure and safecure for ever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to ofter wan a perfect certainty that he will cradicate the discase, we with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

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ASTHMA. [Letter from a Lawyer in Newburyport, Mass] Dear Sir: It is now nearly twelve months since I is

ASTHMA

ASTHMA. [Letter from a Clergyman.] Wardsboro, Vt., May 12, 183 I take great pleasure in stating the wonderful effect would seem as if every breath must be the last; we were obliged to open doors and windows in mid-winter, and resort to every expedient that affection could devise a keep her alive. At one time she was so far gone the heart of "Whitcomb's Beanedy,"—it acted like a chaim it enabled her to sleep quietly in a few minutes, an inearly broke up the disease. I keep it constantly of hand—and though it has not cured her, it has done woo ders in the way of relief. I am a Methodist clergymat statinized here. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries to specting her case, and you are at inherty to make any use of the foregoing facts that will ben hit he affacted. Yours, traity, KIMBALL HADLEY.

Yours, truly,

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